United Nations S/2002/975

Security Council

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Letter dated 29 August 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 8 August 2002 addressed to Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, from His Excellency Alhaji Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim M. **Kamara**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 29 August 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 8 August 2002 from the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General

You will recall that in welcoming the successful presidential and parliamentary elections in Sierra Leone last May, the United Nations Security Council rightly expressed the view that the next challenge for Sierra Leone and the international community was the further consolidation of peace. In a presidential statement,[a] the Council also stated: "There is much still to do, including the extension of public services to make real the restoration of government authority throughout the country, the further enhancement of the operational effectiveness of the security sector, and the effective reintegration of all ex-combatants".

In your statement at the recent Security Council workshop on the situation in Africa,[b] with special focus on the latest developments in the Mano River subregion, you yourself observed that we were now at a critical juncture. As you correctly described it, a new phase of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) operation is about to begin, while at the same time, the escalating conflict in Liberia is threatening to destabilize the entire area once again.

My Government continues to have confidence in your periodic assessment of the situation in Sierra Leone and the subregion as a whole, as well as in your ability to provide the Security Council with realistic and implementable recommendations that promote the search for lasting peace and security. I have no doubt whatsoever that your plan for the new phase of UNAMSIL's functions will be designed and implemented with the same objective.

Next month, I plan to address the General Assembly, approximately two weeks before the current mandate of UNAMSIL expires, and about the time you submit your next report to the Security Council.

Therefore, I thought I should share with you my thinking on the manner of accomplishing our common objectives for my country so eloquently articulated by the President of the Security Council and your good self. In my view, this process should be linked to the following:

(a) The ongoing restructuring of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces and other security institutions in the country;

(b) The completion of reorganization, training and equipping the police with the objective of bringing the current grossly inadequate number to at least the pre-war level;

(c) The ability of these forces and institutions to perform their respective functions more effectively throughout the territory of Sierra Leone;

(d) The status of, and prospects for, integrating all ex-combatants, taking into account that lack of progress in this regard could lead to frustrations that could also threaten the maintenance of law and order and the consolidation of peace;

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[a] S/PRST/2002/14.

[b] See S/PV.4577, p. 3.

(e) The need for reliable security during the proceedings of the Special Court;

(f) The plans now under way for decentralization and the delegation of certain governmental authority to elected local governments;

(g) The conflict and fragile political and security situation in Liberia and its repercussions for peace and stability in the Mano River subregion, not forgetting (i) that the 10-year rebel war in Sierra Leone was launched from the territory of Liberia; and (ii) that the former field commander of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), Sam Bockarie, is still in Liberia;

(h) The pending definitive response to the Security Council's request that the Secretary-General consider what support the international community, and in particular the United Nations, might provide to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to ensure security on the borders shared by Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

(i) The fact that general elections in Liberia are less than a year away, and that at the moment there is no military presence of the United Nations in Liberia; and

(j) That there is as yet no discernible plan for possible United Nations involvement in the crucial preparatory process for free, credible and inclusive elections in Liberia.

Regarding (a) and (b) above, I should mention the concern that the Government of Sierra Leone has always had regarding a premature withdrawal of international peacekeepers from the country. For instance, our reaction to the insistence by RUF that the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) withdraw from Sierra Leone following the signing of the Lomé Peace Agreement, was the provision in article XIII, paragraph 3, of the Agreement, which states:

> "The Parties agree to develop a timetable for the phased withdrawal of ECOMOG, including measures for securing all of the territory of Sierra Leone by the restructured armed forces. The phased withdrawal of ECOMOG will be linked to the phased creation and deployment of the restructured armed forces."

In this connection, we remember with deep regret the events that followed the premature withdrawal of ECOMOG from Sierra Leone before the deployment of an adequate number of UNAMSIL contingents.

I have no views on the manner or rate of the phased, gradual and cautious withdrawal of UNAMSIL, a matter which I am confident is engaging your serious consideration, particularly in light of the heavy investment of the United Nations and the need to ensure a lasting result therefrom. However, you may wish to consider the possibility of commencing implementation of the timetable for the phased withdrawal not earlier than *three months* from the date of the extension of the current mandate of UNAMSIL.

I look forward to seeing you in September.

(*Signed*) Alhaji Ahmad Tejan **Kabbah**
President of the Republic of Sierra Leone

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 29 August 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, continues to commit war crimes against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. In the early morning hours (Palestine time) of today, Israeli tanks entered an area south of Gaza City, shelling and firing at random. The tanks, for no apparent reason, shelled a Palestinian house, killing a Palestinian woman, Ruweida Abdullah Al-Hajeen and two of her children and a cousin. Another five of the family members were seriously injured in the assault, including a three-year-old boy. Such ongoing illegal and criminal actions reinforce the notion that the Israeli occupying forces and the Israeli government are indeed trying to sabotage any attempts to pacify the situation and to find a way out of this tragic situation.

In addition, the Israeli occupying forces have recently intensified the illegal and criminal practice of home demolitions, particularly homes belonging to the families of Palestinians allegedly involved in violent activities. In recent weeks, more than a dozen homes have been destroyed, leaving numerous Palestinians homeless. The Israeli occupying forces have also continued to commit numerous other illegal and criminal actions, including carrying out extrajudiciary executions of Palestinians, continuing the use of Palestinian civilians as human shields, and raiding homes and abducting and detaining countless Palestinians. Such illegal and criminal actions are ceaseless and are being committed by the Israeli occupying forces on a daily basis. As apparent in the annexed list of martyrs killed since my last letter to you, Palestinians — men, women and children — are being killed nearly every day by the Israeli occupying forces.

All of the above war crimes and violations of international humanitarian law come while the Israeli occupying forces continue with their reoccupation of most Palestinian population centres. This reoccupation has involved a strict military siege on Palestinian cities, towns, villages and refugee camps as well as lengthy curfews imposed on the whole population. At the same time, the Israeli military siege on the headquarters of the President of the Palestinian Authority in the city of Ramallah also continues.

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Moreover, this ongoing military siege and the vast destruction wrought by the Israeli occupying forces on the Palestinian infrastructure has caused extensive socio-economic devastation among the Palestinian people, virtually suffocating the Palestinian economy. In this regard, it has been recently estimated that more than half of the Palestinian population now lives below the poverty line. In addition to the socio-economic despair and growing humanitarian crisis, the Palestinian people also continue to be subjected to incessant harassment, humiliation and ill-treatment by the Israeli occupying forces.

Clearly, Mr. Ariel Sharon and his government are firmly against finding a political solution to this tragic situation, instead continuing to support the application of brute military force and oppression against the Palestinian people. All of this is aimed at preventing the attainment of any political settlement that would involve Israeli withdrawal from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

The international community should act to condemn the above-mentioned Israeli actions, in particular the war crimes and State terrorism that have been perpetrated against the Palestinian people. In this regard, the international community also has an inherent duty to uphold international humanitarian law and to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice.

In follow-up to my previous 133 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 6 August 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-

S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/245; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307; A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319; A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330; A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340; A/ES-10/164-S/2002/353; A/ES-10/165-S/2002/361; A/ES-10/166-S/2002/370; A/ES-10/167-S/2002/433; A/ES-10/168-S/2002/474; A/ES-10/169-S/2002/495; A/ES-10/173-S/2002/536; A/ES-10/174-S/2002/555; A/ES-10/175-S/2002/610; A/ES-10/176-S/2002/617; A/ES-10/177-S/2002/641; A/ES-10/178-S/2002/650; A/ES-10/179-S/2002/654; A/ES-10/180-S/2002/686; A/ES-10/181-S/2002/697; A/ES-10/182-S/2002/699; A/ES-10/183-S/2002/717; A/ES-10/184-S/2002/738; A/ES-10/185-S/2002/827; and A/ES-10/190-S/2002/891), it is my profound regret to inform you that since my last letter to you, at least 41 more Palestinians, including women and children, have been killed by Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of Palestinian martyrs killed since 28 September 2000 to 1,772 people. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 29 August 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem*
(Tuesday, 6 August-Thursday, 29 August 2002)

Tuesday, 6 August 2002

1. Ali Mohammed Ahmed Al-Ajoury
2. Murad Suleiman Zuhdi Marshoud

Wednesday, 7 August 2002

1. Ziyad Mahmoud Mohammed Da'as
2. Maher Mohammed Ziab Jazmawy (17 years old)
3. Mohammed Khamis Sa'adeh Qaraque (18 years old)
4. Mahmoud Al-Shakhbir
5. Hussam Ahmed Nimr Hamdan
6. Raafat Omar Sa'adeh

Thursday, 8 August 2002

1. Abdel Riziq Ghoban

Friday, 9 August 2002

1. Ihab Badr Za'ir
2. Hosni Ali Jabr Dumairy

Saturday, 10 August 2002

1. Ahmed Jihad Abdel Rahman Qurini
2. Yussef Mahmoud Mohammed Qanabeeteh
3. Khadr Mohammed Al-Saidi
4. Mohammed Baker Al-Masri
5. Attiyah Ayesh Abu Mughsib (13 years old)

Monday, 12 August 2002

1. Ghazal Mohammed Hassan Farayhat

Wednesday, 14 August 2002

1. Nasr Jarrar

Thursday, 15 August 2002

1. Nidal Abdel Raouf Mahmoud Daraghmeh (18 years old)
2. Ayman Basem Fares (5 years old)

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,772.

Friday, 16 August 2002

1. Islam Wajih Nasser (9 years old)
2. Mariyam Mattar

Saturday, 17 August 2002

1. Ashraf Mohammed Al-Awawedeh
2. Ala'Salem Abu Saeed

Sunday, 18 August 2002

1. Adel Mahmoud Rawajbeh

Monday, 19 August 2002

1. Amin Mohammed Abdel Raouf Abu Odeh (14 years old)

Tuesday, 20 August 2002

1. Ayman Tawfiq Salem Zo'rob (15 years old)
2. Essam Al-Jaiussi
3. Mohammed Sa'daat

Wednesday, 21 August 2002

1. Adnan Al-Nibrees

Thursday, 22 August 2002

1. Aminah Sa'eed Idrees

Friday, 23 August 2002

1. Medhat Al-Yazeji
2. Wafi Al-Dosouki

Sunday, 25 August 2002

1. Mohammed Hatem Alott

Tuesday, 27 August 2002

1. Jihad Moussa Ibrahim (6 years old)

Wednesday, 28 August 2002

1. Mohammed Abdel Rahman Amoury
2. Mohammed Attiyah Baraka

Thursday, 29 August 2002

1. Ruweida Abdullah Al-Hajeen
2. Ashraf Othman Al-Hajeen
3. Nihad Othman Al-Hajeen
4. Mohammed Samir Al-Hajeen

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Progress report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1398 (2002) of 15 March 2002, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until 15 September 2002. It provides an update of developments in the political, military, humanitarian and human rights areas, as well as of the deployment and activities of UNMEE since the circulation of my reports of 8 March (S/2002/245) and 10 July 2002 (S/2002/744). It also contains an update of UNMEE activities related to the provision of support to the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, as mandated by the Security Council, with a view to facilitating the work of the Commission in demarcating the border.

II. Status of the Temporary Security Zone and adjacent areas

2. During the period under review, the situation in the Temporary Security Zone remained generally calm. On the whole, the armed forces of Ethiopia and Eritrea maintained a relatively good level of cooperation with UNMEE on the ground. Both sides continued their activities related to the relocation of heavy military equipment to rear areas and the construction of semi-permanent shelters in the vicinity of their current deployment areas in anticipation of the rainy season. However, during recent months there has been an increase in the number of incidents and subsequent accusations and counter-accusations by the parties of physical assault and abduction of local populations on both sides of the southern boundary of the Zone. These incidents have become more serious recently. According to UNMEE observations, the origins of these incidents lie mostly in local disputes over grazing lands. In response to these incidents, United Nations troops have intensified their monitoring activities in these and other potential trouble areas.

Freedom of movement of the Mission

3. As mentioned in my report of 10 July (S/2002/744), in April the Government of Ethiopia temporarily prohibited personnel from UNMEE, as well as the Secretary and Field Office of the Boundary Commission, from crossing from Eritrean-controlled territory into that controlled by Ethiopia. Since Ethiopia suspended this prohibition on 6 May, the freedom of movement of UNMEE across the southern boundary of the Temporary Security Zone has been restored. However, the tightening of immigration formalities by the Ethiopian authorities at Bole International Airport at Addis Ababa and the imposition of security searches on arriving, departing and transiting UNMEE personnel continue to cause delays and constitute a violation of the status-of-forces agreement. On the Eritrean side, there has been a decrease in the previously reported restrictions on the Mission's freedom of movement in the area adjacent to the Zone, primarily in Sector Centre. This decrease is in large part due to the relocation to higher ground of positions of the Eritrean Defence Forces in preparation for the rainy season.

4. There has still been no progress made regarding the establishment of a direct high-altitude flight route

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for UNMEE aircraft between Asmara and Addis Ababa. In the absence of an agreed direct route, UNMEE has been forced to fly between the two capitals via Djibouti, which results in considerable additional expense to the Mission, totalling more than US$ 1.7 million to date. It should be recalled that the flight deviations also have serious operational and security implications for UNMEE.

Military Coordination Commission

5. No meeting of the Military Coordination Commission has been held or requested by the parties since 22 April 2002. In view of the political and military nature of the issues likely to arise during the demarcation phase, my Special Representative stands ready to chair the Commission whenever his personal involvement is required. This is in accordance with article 6 of the June 2000 Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, which vested the authority and the responsibility of chairing such meetings in the leader of the peacekeeping mission.

Status-of-forces agreement

6. Regrettably, the Government of Eritrea has not signed the status-of-forces agreement with the United Nations, despite the repeated requests of the Security Council that the agreement be concluded without further delay. In accordance with Council resolution 1320 (2000), the model status-of-forces agreement is therefore in effect. It should be recalled that the Government of Ethiopia signed a status-of-forces agreement on 22 March 2001.

Deployment of the Mission

7. During the period under review, there have been no major changes in the force deployment of UNMEE. As at 25 August 2002, the strength of the military component of UNMEE stood at 3,812 troops, 125 headquarters staff officers and 216 military observers, for a total of 4,153 personnel (see annex II).

8. The Mission's logistical infrastructure is now generally adequate, but ongoing improvements to the accommodation of contingents continue to take place in various locations. In response to the serious threat posed by landmines throughout the UNMEE area of operations, and in particular to provide a higher level of safety for the military observers in the Temporary Security Zone, an additional 28 mine-protected vehicles were delivered to UNMEE early in August.

III. Boundary Commission

9. On 8 July 2002, the Boundary Commission adopted its demarcation directions, which should govern the work of the Commission during the demarcation stage. The demarcation directions provided, in particular, that UNMEE would assist the Commission in conducting demining in support of demarcation and in providing administrative and logistical support to the field offices of the Boundary Commission.

10. On 15 and 16 July, the Boundary Commission held a meeting with the parties at The Hague (with UNMEE in attendance) in order, inter alia, to clarify to the parties the provisions of the demarcation directions. At that meeting, the Commission announced its intention to open a field office at Adigrat, Ethiopia, and to make it operational by 31 July 2002. Consequently, the Commission issued an Order to the parties to that effect on 17 July (see S/2002/853, annex).

11. As decided, and with the logistical support of UNMEE, the Boundary Commission had established a fully operational field office at Adigrat by 31 July. Pending completion of detailed administrative arrangements in implementing the demarcation directions by the parties, this field office has already commenced its mandated surveying activities. Together with the two other field offices located at Asmara and Addis Ababa, the Adigrat office is carrying out the preparatory work for demarcation, including the secondary datum and ground control point surveys. The surveys started on 7 August, when a secondary datum marker was emplaced on Ethiopian territory. I am also pleased to report that, following consultations between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the Boundary Commission and UNMEE, the parties will allow their liaison officers working with the Commission's field offices to travel on UNMEE aircraft and to work on both sides of the southern boundary of the Temporary Security Zone. Additional information on the recent activities of the Commission, provided by its President, is contained in annex I to the present report.

12. In accordance with the recommendations contained in S/2002/744 and the recent adjustment of the mandate of UNMEE by the Council in resolution 1430 (2002) of 14 August, the Mission will provide demining to support demarcation within its existing authorized strength, while the costs of civilian demining contractors and the Mission's field office support will be funded from the United Nations Trust Fund for the Delimitation and Demarcation of the Border. Voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund currently total some US$7.4 million, while expenditures incurred as at 21 August had amounted to $2.6 million. In addition, the European Union has pledged €1 million to the Fund, a contribution which has been specially earmarked for engaging a commercial contractor to conduct quality assurance of the demining operations. In this connection, I would like to express my appreciation to those Member States that have responded generously to my appeal for contributions to the Fund. At the same time, it is clear that additional financial resources will be required for the full demarcation of the border, including the erection of pillars. Estimates for these tasks will be available once the guidelines for pillar emplacement have been decided.

IV. Mine action

13. Landmines and unexploded ordnance remain a major threat to the population of the two countries, to United Nations staff and to humanitarian personnel operating on the ground. From June to the end of August 2002, 12 civilians were injured and 4 killed in 11 incidents involving mines and unexploded ordnance in the Temporary Security Zone and its adjacent areas.

14. Following the adjustment of the mandate of UNMEE by the Security Council in resolution 1430 (2002), the Mine Action Coordination Centre will, in addition to its previous tasks, act as the coordinating authority for mine clearance in support of demarcation of the boundary. Planning has been finalized to provide mine clearance support for future surveys and for the construction of pillar sites, once these are known. In order to assist demining support operations for demarcation, three military observers have been seconded to the Centre and have assumed their new duties. Meanwhile, the UNMEE Slovak Demining Company was earmarked to perform the main demining tasks in support of demarcation.

15. In a worrying development, however, Eritrea recently decided to take over from international non-governmental organizations all responsibility for humanitarian demining in the country by 31 August 2002. Although this decision may be in line with a governmental proclamation dated 8 July, which established the Eritrean Demining Agency, the early departure of international non-governmental organizations could seriously affect humanitarian demining operations in the Temporary Security Zone after the deadline. There is concern that the decision will hamper the work of preparing the ground for the return of internally displaced persons to their homes in the Zone.

V. Humanitarian developments

16. As at 13 August 2002, approximately 57,000 internally displaced persons remained in camps in Eritrea, unable to return to their home areas owing to several factors, including the presence of mines and unexploded ordnance. Meanwhile, roughly 52,000 persons have so far been repatriated to Eritrea from the Sudan under a tripartite programme involving the two Governments and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. While continued repatriation will depend on stability in the region and favourable weather conditions, the main challenge remains to support the reintegration of these returnees into Eritrean communities.

17. Owing to the failure or late onset of seasonal rains in many parts of the region this year, a serious drought is threatening both Eritrea and Ethiopia. In response to the looming crisis, the Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission issued a drought alert late in July 2002 and appealed to donors for an urgent response to avert an impending human catastrophe. This was followed by the establishment of coordination mechanisms and close cooperation between governmental and United Nations agencies aimed at collecting, analysing and disseminating up-to-date information related to the drought. Based on the results of recent and ongoing needs assessments, it is expected that the humanitarian programmes and planning figures contained in the 2002 consolidated appeal for Eritrea will have to be revised to reflect additional drought-related requirements.

18. In Ethiopia, the situation is equally critical. Widespread crop failure has been predicted in many

regions of the country. The projected number of affected persons requiring food assistance for the last four months of the year and well into 2003 has risen from an estimate in January 2002 of 3.2 million to 6.5 million as at August 2002. These numbers are expected to rise sharply and continually into 2003 as additional information becomes available and the situation develops. The Government has activated its Crisis Management Group at the federal level and established similar groups in every region of the country. Emergency task forces are active in all relevant ministries. The United Nations humanitarian agencies have joined forces with the authorities to ensure a coordinated response to the situation. To mobilize resources, the Government, supported by the United Nations and the wider humanitarian community, will launch an update on assistance requirements in the near future, which will initially deal with non-food matters, followed soon thereafter by adjusted requirements for emergency food assistance.

19. Given the urgency of the situation and the serious consequences of a delayed or ineffective response, I urge Member States to contribute to funding requests put forward by the humanitarian community through the consolidated appeals process and other mechanisms, thus allowing effective humanitarian and recovery efforts to continue in Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Quick-impact projects

20. In the initial budget for UNMEE, US$ 700,000 was allocated for quick-impact projects and an additional US$ 180,000 was received from the Government of Norway for further projects. So far, 80 projects with a total value of just under US$ 900,000 have been approved by the projects committee. The projects mainly cover programmes in water, health and education, and are being implemented by local authorities, local and international non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, UNMEE contingents and other partners. Additional contributions have been pledged by the Governments of the Netherlands and Ireland; these will be very helpful, since rehabilitation needs are great throughout the Temporary Security Zone and adjacent areas and additional contributions are badly needed.

VI. Human rights

21. Reports of cases of cross-border harassment and abductions have continued on both sides, even after the announcement of the Boundary Commission's delimitation decision. UNMEE is investigating all allegations of cross-border incidents and works with the authorities of both parties to ensure that these incidents do not escalate.

22. Repatriations of both Eritreans and Ethiopians, assisted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have continued, and more than 500 people have been repatriated on both sides. Interviews carried out by UNMEE with returnees indicate that both countries continue to discriminate against each other's citizens and to impose conditions that leave people with no option but to return to their country of origin. However, a number of those interviewed said they had repatriated voluntarily to rejoin their families.

23. On 12 July and 13 August respectively, Eritrea, with ICRC assistance, released and repatriated 32 and 21 Ethiopian civilians who had been arrested during the conflict and were held in detention within Eritrea. UNMEE continues to monitor this process closely and looks forward to the release of civilians currently detained in both countries by reason of the conflict.

Release and repatriation of prisoners of war

24. Members of the Council will recall that the process of releasing prisoners of war has been stalled since February 2002. However, on 2 August, Eritrea released and repatriated 15 Ethiopian prisoners of war. On 23 August, ICRC announced that Ethiopia and Eritrea had committed themselves to releasing in the immediate future all remaining prisoners of war in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention and the Algiers Peace Agreement of 12 December 2000. These commitments were made to the ICRC President, Jakob Kellenberger, during his recent visit to the region. Subsequently, on 29 August, Eritrea released and repatriated, with the assistance of ICRC, 279 Ethiopian prisoners of war. With this release operation, the last prisoners of war registered and regularly visited by the ICRC in Eritrea have been released and repatriated. This is a highly welcome development, and I look forward to the release by Ethiopia of the approximately 1,300 remaining Eritrean prisoners of war. Their

earliest release will no doubt contribute to creating an atmosphere conducive to the successful implementation of the peace process between the two countries.

VII. Public information

25. During the period under review, the Mission's Public Information Office continued to report on developments in the peace process. Transmissions of weekly programmes on Radio Eritrea resumed on 24 April 2002, following the signing of a memorandum of understanding between UNMEE and the Eritrean authorities. However, Radio UNMEE continues to await a response from the Government of Ethiopia with regard to conducting radio broadcasts in that country. Meanwhile, UNMEE also broadcasts its biweekly programmes to the region on short-wave frequencies. These programmes continue to be posted by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat on the United Nations web site in Afaan Oromo, Amharic, Arabic, English, Tigre and Tigrinya.

26. A significant event during the reporting period was the official opening by my Special Representative on 10 July of two UNMEE outreach centres, one at Addis Ababa and one at Asmara, which was an important step towards the UNMEE goal of providing the people of both countries with accurate and timely information regarding the peace process and the Mission's progress in fulfilling its mandate. Plans are under way to establish four similar outreach centres in the countryside later in 2002.

VIII. Financial aspects

27. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/250 B of 27 June 2002, appropriated the amount of $230,845,300 gross for the maintenance of UNMEE for the financial period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. As at 31 July 2002, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNMEE amounted to $231,756,554. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $1,863,361,237.

IX. Observations

28. I am encouraged by the fact that the parties have remained fundamentally committed to the peace process. In this regard, I would like to reiterate my appeal to the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia to sustain this course and extend to UNMEE and the Boundary Commission all necessary cooperation for the expeditious demarcation of the border. It is my hope that the two Governments will continue to display statesmanship during the entire process, including during the crucial phase of territorial transfers, thus securing a lasting peace between these two neighbouring nations for the great benefit of the peoples in the region.

29. During the period since the announcement of the delimitation decision, I have been equally encouraged by the assistance offered by the African Union and all Member States concerned. The Security Council's unanimous endorsement of my recommendations concerning UNMEE support for the demarcation process, manifested in its resolution 1430 (2002), underlines the importance that the international community attaches to the expeditious and orderly implementation of the Boundary Commission's delimitation decision. I am confident that the two parties can rely on the continuous political engagement and financial assistance of the international community throughout this vital process. For its part, the United Nations will remain committed to playing its role through the demarcation phase, as its peacekeeping mission is determined to contribute to stability on the ground, while standing ready to meet fully the added responsibilities entrusted to it under Council resolution 1430 (2002). In this connection, I recommend that the mandate of UNMEE be extended for six months, until 15 March 2003.

30. While the situation in the Temporary Security Zone has remained generally calm and the armed forces of the two parties are cooperating with UNMEE on the ground in a professional manner, I remain concerned about the reports of incidents and accusations of physical attacks on and abduction of local populations on either side of the southern boundary of the Zone. Although the origins of these incidents are of a local nature, the risk of escalation remains, and I therefore appeal to both parties to do their utmost to contain such acts. In the same vein, I fully support the Boundary Commission's decision that

the parties should ensure that no population resettlement takes place across the delimitation line, and look forward to the return to Ethiopian territory of those persons who recently moved inside Eritrean territory.

31. As progress in the peace process allows the parties to focus increasingly on reconstruction and development tasks, I call on donors and interested Member States to continue to assist them in these efforts. In the immediate future, the serious situation caused by the drought will require emergency assistance. At the same time, in parallel with the humanitarian and reconstruction efforts, it will be vitally important to concentrate on rebuilding confidence between these two neighbouring countries. In this connection, the recent announcement by Eritrea and Ethiopia of their intention to release all remaining prisoners of war constitutes an important measure that the parties could build upon to enhance mutual trust. The United Nations supports confidence-building initiatives at all levels, and stands ready to provide assistance, as necessary, to promote such steps. I am certain that the international community will also be ready to encourage and assist the parties in achieving the ultimate objective of the peace process, namely, lasting reconciliation between the two States and normalization of their bilateral relations.

32. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to my Special Representative, Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, and to all of the military and civilian personnel of UNMEE, as well as to the staff of the United Nations country teams, humanitarian workers and representatives of non-governmental organizations operating on the ground, for their tireless efforts in promoting peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea. I would also like to express my particular gratitude for the professional and strenuous work of the Boundary Commission, as well as for the invaluable support that UNMEE has received from the African Union and the many Member States assisting in this important peace process, including the troop-contributing countries.

Annex I

Sixth report of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission

1. This is the sixth report of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, covering the period 1 June to 31 August 2002.

2. The Commission and its staff in Eritrea and Ethiopia ("the area") have been heavily engaged in continuing the work that needs to be completed before the 1:25,000 map can be finalized, the location of the boundary markers determined and the work of erecting the boundary markers begun. This has involved principally the emplacement of secondary datum markers and ground control points.

3. On 24 June 2002, the Commission rendered its decision on the Ethiopian request for interpretation, correction and consultation referred to in paragraph 5 of the Commission's fifth report (S/2002/744, annex). The Commission did not find in any of the items of the Ethiopian request anything that identified an uncertainty in the delimitation decision that could be resolved by interpretation at that time. Further, no case was made for revision. The Commission concluded that the request was inadmissible and that no further action would be taken on it. However, the request would remain on the record as a statement of Ethiopia's views, as would the response of Eritrea.

4. At the beginning of the period under review, the following reports were submitted to the parties by the Chief Surveyor:

(a) Summary of the survey of the ground control points for the SPOT satellite imagery which also included a spreadsheet;

(b) Summary of the specifications for the primary and secondary data, offsite data processing and quality assurance;

(c) Summary of work yet to be undertaken but which is required before the placing of boundary markers can begin;

(d) Amended field report of the primary datum observations.

5. Requests of the parties for additional maps, aerial photographs and other information have been met by the Commission.

6. Bill Robertson, a New Zealand national, was appointed as Special Consultant to assist the Commission in directing and monitoring the demarcation. Mr. Robertson was one of the commissioners who carried out the demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary in 1992 and his special experience will be of great value to the Commission. He will keep the parties fully informed of the plans and actions of the Commission and will maintain close contact with the parties by undertaking regular visits to the area. In addition, four extra surveyors have been hired temporarily, two from Sweden and two from New Zealand, to accelerate completion of the current stage of the work.

7. Demarcation Directions were prepared in draft form in early June and were circulated to the parties for comment. These Directions, which were subsequently promulgated on 8 July 2002, are binding on the parties. The Directions contain detailed rules governing the demarcation process. As the work progresses, they will be amended to reflect any emerging needs.

8. The Commission attaches great importance to keeping the parties informed of its activities and plans in relation to the demarcation process. There have been occasional complaints by one or the other party in this connection but they have been met and, as the experience of all concerned has developed and the parties have come to recognize the good will, commitment and neutrality of the Commission staff, it is expected that the procedure will continue with the full cooperation of the parties. The Commission has the fullest confidence in its staff in the field. They have worked assiduously and with great patience to meet so far as possible the requests of the parties.

9. It appears that initial difficulties confronting the staff in the area in securing the necessary visas and other permits to access the sites at which they needed to work have gradually been resolved.

10. On 7 June, Eritrea requested that the Commission adopt an interim order instructing Ethiopia that it must immediately cease the settlement of its nationals into territory that had been determined by the decision of 13 April 2002 to fall within Eritrean sovereignty. Ethiopia filed a response on 14 June 2002. In order to ascertain

the facts for itself, the Commission appointed a field investigation team, consisting of the Registrar, the Special Consultant, the Deputy Chief Surveyor and the deputy to the Secretary of the Commission, to visit the area and gather the necessary information. The team returned to The Hague and reported on 15 July 2002. A hearing was held with the parties on 16 July, following which the Commission issued an Order on 17 July, pursuant to article 20 and article 27 (1) of its rules of procedure, in which, although it rejected the Eritrean request for interim measures, the Commission found that any Ethiopian Government-sponsored resettlement of Ethiopian nationals in Dembe Mengul after 13 April 2002 should not have taken place and required Ethiopia to arrange for the return from there to Ethiopian territory of those persons who had gone there from Ethiopia pursuant to an Ethiopian resettlement programme since 13 April 2002. The Commission also required that each party should ensure that no further population resettlement take place across the delimitation line established by the decision of 13 April 2002.

11. On 17 July 2002, at the request of Ethiopia, the Commission issued an Order establishing a Field Office at Adigrat, Ethiopia, to begin work no later than 31 July 2002. Before that, the Field Office staff worked only from an office at Asmara. The Commission also maintains a small office at Addis Ababa for liaison purposes.

12. Because of the provision of logistical and transport services by UNMEE and in view of Security Council resolutions, there is frequent consultation between the Field Office staff and UNMEE personnel, as well as between the President of the Commission and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Commission expresses great appreciation for the help that it receives from UNMEE, including the assistance rendered to it on the ground by engineers from the Indian contingent.

13. There is also regular contact between the Field Office staff and the officials of the parties at Addis Ababa and Asmara for the purpose of providing information about planned operations and making the necessary arrangements in that connection.

(*Signed*) Sir Elihu **Lauterpacht**
President of the Commission

26 August 2002

Annex II

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea: contributions as at 25 August 2002

Country	*Military observers*	*Staff officers*	*National support elements*	*Troops*	*Total*
Algeria	8	-	-	-	8
Austria	1	-	-	-	1
Australia	-	2	-	-	2
Bangladesh	7	6	-	160	173
Benin	-	3	-	-	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	-	-	-	9
Bulgaria	5	2	-	-	7
Canada	6	-	-	-	6
China	5	-	-	-	5
Croatia	5	-	-	-	5
Czech Republic	2	-	-	-	2
Denmark	4	-	-	-	4
Finland	7	2	-	-	9
France	-	2	-	-	2
Gambia	4	2	-	-	6
Ghana	10	7	-	-	17
Greece	3	-	-	-	3
India	5	21	-	1 520	1 546
Ireland	-	12	7	200	219
Italy	5	6	-	134	145
Jordan	6	16	-	944	966
Kenya	10	13	-	646	669
Malaysia	7	5	-	-	12
Namibia	3	2	-	-	5
Nepal	4	-	-	-	4
Netherlands	1	2	-	-	3
Nigeria	6	2	-	-	8
Norway	5	-	-	-	5
Paraguay	2	-	-	-	2
Peru	2	-	-	-	2
Poland	6	-	-	-	6
Romania	8	-	-	-	8
Russian Federation	6	-	-	-	6
Slovakia	-	3	7	201	211

Country	*Military observers*	*Staff officers*	*National support elements*	*Troops*	*Total*
South Africa	5	2	-	-	7
Singapore	2	-	-	-	2
Spain	3	2	-	-	5
Sweden	6	-	-	-	6
Switzerland	4	-	-	-	4
Tanzania	8	3	-	-	11
Tunisia	2	3	-	-	5
Ukraine	7	-	-	-	7
Uruguay	6	-	-	-	6
United States of America	6	1	-	-	7
Zambia	10	4	-	-	14
Total	**211**	**123**	**14**	**3 805**	**4 153**

United Nations S/2002/978

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 August 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 29 August 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 30 June 2002.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-56004 (E) 030902

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. Over the reporting period (1-30 June 2002) there were just over 35,700 troops of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in theatre.

2. The overall situation in Kosovo during the month of June remained calm and stable. Few incidents of note were reported. The number of attempts to cross the border illegally fell considerably compared with the previous month, and the number of demonstrations fell by almost half.

Security

3. The incidents involving inter-ethnic violence reported across the province in June were minor. On 8 June, one Kosovar Serb was killed in Orahovac in what is believed to be an ethnically motivated incident. One significant incident took place in Mitrovica on 9 June when KFOR and United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) police acted jointly to defuse a dispute between about 100 Kosovar Serbs and 80 Kosovar Albanians over the use of a field.

4. The number of demonstrations in June fell to 66 from the 90 reported in May. The main cause of the protests was the arrest of six former Kosovo Liberation Army (UCK) members, there of whom are members of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), for the alleged kidnapping, torture and murder of five members of UCK in 1999. Most of the protests, which took place in Pec, Decane and Dakovica, were small and none were violent.

5. Demonstrations against the opening of the municipal community office in northern Mitrovica continued during the reporting period and involved from 30 to 50 people at a time.

6. The biggest demonstration took place in Pristina on 6 June when 5,000 union members protested against the threat to jobs from increasing privatization.

7. The joint UNMIK/KFOR operation to reduce tension in Mitrovica ended on 15 June, with the result that UNMIK police are now carrying out routine police activities in northern Mitrovica. Nevertheless, arrangements are in place to allow KFOR to intervene quickly to support the UNMIK police if necessary.

8. During the reporting period, KFOR continued to conduct search operations throughout the province, and seized weapons and ammunition on a daily basis. During June 215 assorted weapons, 552 grenades and mines and 33,661 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. Twenty-seven people were arrested for possession of illegal weapons and handed over to UNMIK police.

9. During the reporting period, 923 weapons were destroyed in the weapons destruction programme.

Border/boundary security

10. The number of attempts to cross the border illegally decreased, with 27 incidents reported compared with 77 in May. The majority of incidents took place on the border with Albania. Of those arrested, 80 percent were Albanian, eight were

Kosovar Albanian and one was a national of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.[a]

11. On 15 June, KFOR relocated the gate 1 boundary checkpoint onto the administrative boundary line following an agreement between the Commander of KFOR and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. That move was intended to prevent traders from evading customs fees.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

12. The security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remained in general compliance with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement during the month of June.

13. With regard to KPC, the priority for the Commander of KFOR remains its strict control and supervision, and to that end he has introduced more liaison officers at the regional task group and detachment level.

14. The present rank structure of KPC was defined by UNMIK, KFOR and KPC staff, and is in line with the general KPC structure endorsed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Michael Steiner, on 9 May 2002. The presentation of rank certificates to 48 senior KPC members at a ceremony on 13 June concluded a process started on 31 January when General Ceku proposed ranks, titles and insignias for the different levels of the Corps.

15. Twenty-three cases of non-compliance were registered during June, and included the acting Commander of regional task group 1, who is under investigation for inappropriate use of a weapon. Three senior members of KPC were arrested on suspicion of involvement in kidnapping, torture and murder in 1999.

16. The KFOR/UNMIK working group is continuing to improve the KPC disciplinary code, and aims to make the document practical and relevant to the current security situation in Kosovo.

17. KFOR continues to provide training and courses for KPC units. Training activities will be limited during the holiday period in July.

Cooperation with international organizations

18. KFOR continues to provide daily assistance on request to international organizations and non-governmental organizations operating throughout Kosovo and to provide security assistance in support of UNMIK police operations, particularly in Mitrovica.

19. During the reporting period, KFOR and UNMIK signed a security transition strategy that will lead to KFOR handing over a number of tasks to UNMIK. Those tasks will include providing security for patrimonial sites, manning border crossing points and escorting non-governmental organizations and minority convoys. As a consequence of this agreement, KFOR will be freed from static duties and direct protection while maintaining a commitment to those areas where protection of minorities and border security is required.

[a] Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

20. Preparations for the elections in October continue. A Joint Election Security Task Force involving KFOR and UNMIK police participants has been established to monitor the security situation in the period running up to the elections.

21. The Commander of KFOR presented diplomas to the 285 graduates of class 19 of the Kosovo Police Service,[b] who graduated on 29 June. The graduates included 17 women and 30 persons from minority groups.

Refugees and displaced/persons[c]

22. The number of minority returns so far in 2002 has reached 874 persons.

Outlook

23. The security situation remains quiet and stable.

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[b] The Kosovo Police Service now has 4,973 officers.

[c] The total number of refugees who have returned to Kosovo since 1999 is 182,444. there remain 201,641 internally displaced persons in Serbia, and 29,658 in Montenegro, and 3,319 refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

United Nations S/2002/979

Security Council

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30 August 2002

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Letter dated 29 August 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward a copy of a set of recommendations from the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa which have been agreed to by members of the Security Council during informal consultations in July and August 2002 (see annex).

I kindly request you to circulate this letter with the attached recommendations as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) J. **Koonjul**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict
Prevention and Resolution in Africa

02-56948 (E) 030902

Annex to the letter dated 29 August 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa to the Security Council

I. Recommendations on the Group of Friends

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group based its discussion on background information provided by the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat on the working of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, as well as experiences of Member States who had launched similar informal groups of friends. Members agreed to recommend this idea for adoption by the Security Council on the following basis:

(a) The concept of the group of Friends could provide a useful and informal framework for more in-depth discussion of issues of which the Security Council is seized. Such a framework would not replace the Security Council, but could facilitate the work of the Council by enabling more extensive analysis of issues, especially as the Council often lack sufficient time to fully discuss and analyse issues before taking critical decision. It would be a complement to the efforts of the Security Council;

(b) The group would work best when it is relatively small (about 12 to 15 members), but would remain open to all members. The composition and size of each group would depend on the issue under discussion and the spread of interested parties. The group could include, as appropriate, neighbours of countries whose conflict situation is under consideration;

(c) It would be desirable to have a lead nation, which would be the convener/coordinator of such a group. The post of convener/coordinator could rotate, if desired, but after a minimum period of one year. The convener/coordinator will act as the catalyst in the deliberations of the group and the implementation of its conclusions;

(d) The group should have clarity of objectives, with the deliberations focused on specific topics or issues. The group works best when it focuses on the implementation of agreements already reached by Parties to a conflict. Care should be taken to avoid open-ended issues or discussions. The key purpose of such groups should be clearly defined and accepted by all.

II. Recommendations on cooperation with the African Union

2. The Ad Hoc Working Group extensively discussed the question of enhancing cooperation between the Security Council and the Organization of African Unity (OAU)/African Union. During the consideration of this item, the Ad Hoc Working Group heard the views of the Permanent Observer of OAU to the United Nations. The Group decided that the following measures could enhance cooperation between the Security Council and the African Union:

(a) Circulation of relevant decisions of the central organ of the African Union through the Presidency to Council members for their information;

(b) Facilitation of periodic interaction and dialogue between the Council and members of the central organ and, eventually, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, with the secretaries-general of the two institutions, and in formal meetings of the Security Council. Interaction between the Working Group and the Office of the African Union in New York;

(c) Regular briefing by the special representatives of the secretaries-general and the special envoys of the two organizations, preferably carried out jointly;

(d) Possibility of appointing joint special envoys for African conflicts in the future;

(e) Ensuring of close consultation with the African Union before and after Security Council missions in Africa;

(f) Consideration of the possibility of including, where desirable, a representative of the secretariat of the African Union in Security Council missions to Africa;

(g) The Security Council may consider, where possible or desirable, the despatch of joint Security Council/African Union missions to the field;

(h) Cooperation with the African Union in the field of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, within the process of conflict resolution and post-conflict peace-building.

III. Recommendations on Guinea-Bissau

3. The Ad Hoc Working Group held a rich exchange of views on Guinea-Bissau with the participation of the Permanent Representative of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Department of Political Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Peace Academy and the Permanent Representative of the Gambia as Chair of the Group of Friends on Guinea-Bissau. The participants discussed the current peace-building needs of Guinea-Bissau and the obstacles which were being encountered by that country in addressing these needs. Members of the Ad Hoc Working Group agreed to recommend the following to the Security Council:

(a) The Economic and Social Council could be invited to play an important role in the process of peace-building in Guinea-Bissau. In this regard, the Economic and Social Council would be willing to conduct a diagnostic of priorities for designing a strategic long-term planning for Guinea-Bissau which could serve the basis for lasting peace in the country;

(b) The President of the Security Council could address letters to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the African Development Bank requesting them to show flexibility in providing much needed assistance to Guinea-Bissau. The financial institutions could be called upon to find a way to strike a balance between the need for macroeconomic stability and peace-related priorities of Guinea-Bissau;

(c) The Security Council could assist in the political mobilization for funding by requesting the donor community to provide economic and financial assistance to Guinea-Bissau on the basis of a step-by-step approach which would help in capacity-building. The step-by-step approach could minimize risk and match it with the low absorption capacity of Guinea-Bissau. This will provide a way out of the inter-dependency of peace and development;

(d) A lead nation does make a difference in helping the peace process. A powerful lead nation makes an even greater difference. The Gambia is right now playing the role of the lead nation and the Security Council could invite influential States to complement the efforts of the Group of Friends in galvanizing support and commitment for Guinea-Bissau from the international community;

(e) The need for technical assistance for capacity-building has been identified. The Security Council could encourage the UNDP and the international financial institutions to consider, in consultation with the Government of Guinea-Bissau, ways of strengthening the capacities of the Government in economic and financial management, as well as other priority sectors. In this regard, the United Nations Development Programme and the international financial institutions could be requested to consider the secondment of high-level experts;

(f) The Security Council could call for the disbursement of pledges made at the last round-table meeting on international assistance to Guinea-Bissau. The Ad Hoc Working Group believes that it is high time to call for the second round-table meeting of donors. The Ad Hoc Working Group, the Group of Friends, the Economic and Social Council, UNDP and the Secretariat propose to work together with the Government of Guinea-Bissau in this regard.

United Nations S/2002/980

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and statements pertaining to the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, notably the requirements contained therein, including in particular resolution 1430 (2002) of 14 August 2002,

Further reaffirming its unwavering support for the peace process and its commitment, including through the role played by the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) in the implementation of its mandate, to the full and expeditious implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the parties on 12 December 2000 and the preceding Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities of 18 June 2000 (S/2000/1183 and S/2000/601, respectively, hereinafter referred to as the "Algiers Agreements"), the Delimitation Decision by the Boundary Commission of 13 April 2002 (S/2002/423) embraced by the parties as final and binding in accordance with the Algiers Agreements, including the Orders issued on 17 July 2002 (S/2002/853), and the ensuing binding Demarcation Directions,

Welcoming the recent confirmations by both parties to implement fully their commitments under article 2 of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, and in so doing, *welcoming* the recent release and repatriation by Eritrea of 279 prisoners of war (POWs) and *strongly encouraging* Ethiopia to follow through on its pledge relating to the release and repatriation of its POWs and civilian internees, and *calling upon* both parties to continue to clarify the cases of any remaining POWs and to resolve all other remaining issues in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),

Expressing concern regarding reported incidents of cross border harassment and abductions of civilians on both sides, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 30 August 2002 (S/2002/977), and *calling on* both parties to ensure an immediate end to such incidents and to cooperate fully with UNMEE investigations in this regard,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/2002/977),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMEE at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its resolution 1320 (2000) until 15 March 2003;

02-58110 (E) 060902

2. *Further decides* to review frequently the progress made by the parties in the implementation of their commitments pursuant to the Algiers Agreements, including through the Boundary Commission, and to review any implications for UNMEE, including with regard to the process of territorial transfers during the demarcation as outlined by the Secretary-General in his report of 10 July 2002;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2002/981

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 September 2002

Original: English

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Security Council the tenth quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, which is submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999 (see annex).

02-57581 (E) 040902

Annex

Tenth quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999)

Introduction

1. The present report, which is the tenth[a] submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), covers the activities of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) during the period from 1 June to 31 August 2002.

Briefings and consultations by the Executive Chairman

2. In the period under review, the Executive Chairman has continued his practice of providing monthly briefings to the presidents of the Security Council. He has also kept the Secretary-General and his senior staff informed of the activities of UNMOVIC. He participated in the dialogue held between the Secretary-General and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq in Vienna on 4 and 5 July, including the chairing of discussions at the expert level between UNMOVIC and Iraqi experts. In addition, he has visited Paris and Washington, D.C., for consultations with senior members of the respective Governments. In New York, he has also provided briefings to visiting ministers, parliamentarians and government officials and given interviews to representatives of the media.

United Nations — Iraq dialogue

3. As mentioned above, the Executive Chairman took part in the July round of the United Nations-Iraq dialogue in Vienna. In addition to the plenary meetings led by the Secretary-General and the Foreign Minister of Iraq, the Executive Chairman and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) led discussions at the expert level with an Iraqi team headed by General Amer Al-Sa'adi, who had been the main point-of-contact of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) in respect of chemical and biological weapons issues, and Dr. Jaafar Dh. Jaafar, the high-level contact on nuclear weapon issues.

4. In discussions of the agenda for the meeting of the group of experts, Iraq sought, as it had done during the May round of talks, to have the focus on a review of the activities of UNSCOM and IAEA in Iraq during the period from May 1991 to December 1998, a joint assessment of disarmament issues unresolved at the end of that period and ways and means to resolve them. The joint assessment approach was deemed unacceptable by UNMOVIC. Under the procedures laid down in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), the Commission is to identify and assess key remaining disarmament tasks after it has had the opportunity to work for some time in Iraq and is able to supplement documentary and any other evidence available to it with observations on the ground.

5. The agenda for talks at the expert level, which was eventually agreed, did nevertheless include as a first item a point giving Iraq an opportunity to put forward its position on unresolved disarmament issues as they appeared at the end of 1998 and on ways and means to resolve them. It further included an agenda item calling for the joint discussion of practical arrangements, including logistics, related to the resumption of inspections. As noted in the Commission's previous report (S/2002/606), the UNMOVIC College of Commissioners had welcomed the intention of the Chairman, during the Vienna round of talks, to focus on acceptance by Iraq of the practical arrangements needed for the resumption of inspections in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and agreements so as to help avoid disputes and misunderstandings during the start and operation of UNMOVIC inspections.

6. During the expert-level talks held in Vienna, the Iraqi side presented the views of Iraq on a number of disarmament issues discussed in the Amorim report (see S/1999/356). The UNMOVIC side explained, as it had done earlier, that the descriptions of unresolved issues in the Amorim report and the UNSCOM document (S/1999/94, annex) were used by UNMOVIC only as input into the analytical work of the

Commission. The Commission's experts also made use of the large archive and looked at the original records, inspection reports, documents of Iraq, supplier information and other information available to it. Conclusions and assessments by UNSCOM and the Amorim panel, while valuable, would have to be used in conjunction with other available information, notably that which will be obtained through the future submission by Iraq of the backlog of biannual declarations and observations made in Iraq by UNMOVIC (rebaselining) after the resumption of inspection work.

7. On behalf of UNMOVIC, the Director of the Division of Analysis and Assessment presented two unresolved disarmament issues in order to indicate the methodology used and what might be expected of Iraq in terms of how the issues might be resolved. The two issues chosen for presentation were the unilateral destruction of Scud-B fuel and oxidizer and the fate of 122mm rocket warheads. It was made clear that UNMOVIC would welcome any comments or information that the Iraqi side might wish to provide on these or any other subjects. It was also made clear that UNMOVIC would be ready to transmit to Iraq for comment the list of key remaining disarmament tasks, which the Commission will draft after having resumed inspection work in Iraq and before the list is sent to the College of Commissioners and submitted to the Security Council.

8. Another issue discussed with the Iraqi side in Vienna was the national implementation measures (including penal legislation) that Iraq is required to enact under the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification approved by the Security Council in resolution 715 (1991), to prohibit Iraqi nationals from engaging in proscribed activity. It was agreed that this was one area in which progress might be made relatively easily.

9. In accordance with the agenda point on practical measures related to the resumption of inspections, the Director of the UNMOVIC Divisions of Planning and Operations and the Director of its Division of Technical Support and Training described a list of issues that included support, provision of minders, communications in-country and with New York, use of the Commission's Baghdad Ongoing Monitoring and Verification Centre, possible establishment of regional offices in Basra and Mosul, installation of monitoring equipment, entry into and exit from Iraq, accommodation of both long-term and short-term staff, enhanced security, landing sites for both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters and overflights in Iraq. It was noted that most of what was mentioned was in line with past UNSCOM procedures but that UNMOVIC wished to reach an understanding with the Iraqi side on these issues prior to the deployment of inspectors and thus help to avoid unnecessary problems when inspections resumed. The Iraqi side said that, in principle, it agreed about the need to have such discussions in detail prior to the resumption of inspections. It was also noted that there were some new elements. The Iraqi side said that the practical measures would have to be looked at in Baghdad.

10. At the end of the talks in Vienna, the Secretary-General stated, inter alia, that the two sides had agreed to maintain contacts, which would include continuing discussions of technical matters.

11. After the meeting in Vienna in July, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, on 1 August, wrote to the Secretary-General expressing, inter alia, the desire of the Government of Iraq to conduct a round of technical talks between Iraqi experts and the Chairman and experts of UNMOVIC in Baghdad to review what had been accomplished during the period from May 1991 to December 1998, to look into the remaining issues as viewed by the former UNSCOM, to study and assess the importance of those issues and to decide upon the measures to resolve them when the inspection regime returns to Iraq. The Minister requested that his letter be conveyed to the members of the Security Council.

12. The letter was discussed informally by the Secretary-General and the members of the Security Council on 5 August, and a reply was sent by the Secretary-General on 6 August, in which it was noted that members of the Council, the Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Secretary-General welcomed the desire of the Government of Iraq to continue the dialogue aimed at reaching a comprehensive solution to the outstanding issues between Iraq and the United Nations. It was also noted that UNMOVIC was guided by, and must act in accordance with, Security Council resolutions and that, in Vienna, the Chairman of UNMOVIC had suggested to the Foreign Minister of Iraq that the most direct and appropriate way to resume the inspection process would be by holding talks at the expert level on practical arrangements for inspections, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Council.

13. In his letter, the Secretary-General drew attention to the terms of Council resolution 1284 (1999) which direct UNMOVIC to draw up, no later than 60 days after it has started work in Iraq, for approval by the Security Council, a work programme which is to include, inter alia, the key remaining disarmament tasks to be completed by Iraq. It also noted that the Security Council had clearly instructed UNMOVIC to start its work in Iraq by identifying and then submitting to the Council for its approval a list of the key remaining disarmament tasks. In closing, the Secretary-General requested the Government of Iraq to confirm that it accepted the sequence of steps outlined in the letter and send a formal invitation to UNMOVIC.

14. A second letter dated 15 August from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq (S/2002/939, annex) did not contain the formal invitation to UNMOVIC sought by the Secretary-General or an acceptance by Iraq of the sequence of steps that had been outlined by him. The Foreign Minister did, however, reaffirm the offer of Iraq to take part in a further series of technical discussions.

Staffing

15. As at the end of August 2002, the UNMOVIC core staff, in the Professional grades at Headquarters, comprised 63 persons of 27 nationalities, of which 10 are women. In addition, there are 220 experts of 44 nationalities on the roster of trained experts available to serve the Commission in Iraq.

Training

16. As part of its efforts to increase readiness, UNMOVIC has continued to attach high priority to the training of its staff and those on the roster of experts. In the period under review, it has conducted four advanced training courses covering biological dual-use items, practical skills and technology for on-site inspections in both the chemical and biological fields, and the operation and management of remote monitoring systems. Preparations are under way for a sixth general training course to be held in Vienna in October and for further advanced courses. Training for staff in New York continues on an ongoing basis. Potential participants are currently being interviewed. The Commission is grateful to those Member States that have supported the training activities.

Other activities

17. As mandated by the Security Council, UNMOVIC has continued to plan for the establishment of a system of reinforced ongoing monitoring and verification, which will implement the plan approved by the Council in resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues. With respect to the latter, UNMOVIC continues to review and refine its assessment of unresolved disarmament issues, basing itself on all available data and evidence, and to define possible approaches to the issues. At the same time, the Commission continues to group the unresolved disarmament issues into clusters so as to improve the understanding of their interrelationship and potential significance. This work — refinement and clustering — has occupied and still occupies considerable staff resources, especially those of the Division of Analysis and Assessment, and should provide part of the basis both for the future work programme envisaged in paragraph 7 of resolution 1284 (1999) and for the planning of future monitoring, verification and inspection.

18. Preparatory work has continued in the area of inspection planning. UNMOVIC staff have visited 11 laboratories that may offer assistance in sample analysis and proposals have been received from 6 of them. UNMOVIC experts are currently conducting technical evaluations of these facilities. It is expected that further proposals will be forthcoming. UNMOVIC has continued to acquire training quantities of equipment for the inspection mission, such as automatic air samplers, tamper-proof seals, gas masks, nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) protective suits, satellite phones etc., and to discuss with potential suppliers lead times for the delivery of field quantities of such equipment.

19. The central site database has been constructed and data are being entered. This site database has been harmonized with that used by the action team of IAEA. In addition, further work on the format and contents continues with respect to the monitoring declarations required of Iraq under Council resolution 715 (1991).

20. The creation of the UNMOVIC searchable electronic archive and database has continued. Documents continue to be scanned electronically and entered into this central database, which now contains over 30,000 records.

21. UNMOVIC has completed a glossary of terms and definitions, aimed at achieving consistency and standardization in oral and written reporting within UNMOVIC. The glossary has no legal status but is intended to be a practical internal working tool.

Non-inspection sources of information

22. In the continued absence of inspections in Iraq, UNMOVIC has stepped up its efforts to utilize other sources of information both to augment its assessments and to plan for the resumption of inspections.

23. An information manager for open source material has been recruited. Drawing on the experiences of other United Nations agencies, the Commission is exploring the development of its own open source search capabilities and is seeking assistance with appropriate software development. In addition, it continues to engage the services of the Monterey Institute for the review of open source data and has also entered into a contract with the International French Research Institute for similar material, with particular emphasis on European, Mediterranean and Middle Eastern sources.

24. UNMOVIC has continued to investigate alternate sources for commercial satellite imagery in addition to the contracted source already in place. Work to scan aerial images into the archive and link them to the central site database continues.

25. In the period under review, Member States have provided briefings on activities and infrastructural changes at sites subject to monitoring in Iraq. UNMOVIC will continue to seek presentations and products from supporting Governments with access to satellite imagery.

26. The Senior Officer for Outside Information has undertaken further liaison visits to a number of capitals of Member States and to permanent missions in New York with a view to receiving information relevant to the Commission's mandate. Any States with such information are encouraged to assist UNMOVIC in the discharge of its mandate.

Export/import

27. Under the provisions of Security Council resolution 1051 (1996), the joint unit of UNMOVIC and IAEA has continued to receive notifications from Member States of supplies sent to Iraq of dual-use items. Iraq has, however, not provided its corresponding declarations.

28. UNMOVIC has continued to review all contracts concluded with the Government of Iraq under the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and to provide technical assistance to the Office of the Iraq Programme and to Member States. In mid-July, UNMOVIC and IAEA began assessing new contracts against the goods review list and associated procedures brought into force through the adoption of resolution 1409 (2002). In addition, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the procedures, in all contracts on hold at the time of the adoption of resolution 1409 (2002) are being assessed by UNMOVIC and IAEA against the new criteria of the goods review list. UNMOVIC has recruited further experts to cope with the additional workload. A secure high-capacity data link with IAEA in Vienna has been established to exchange goods review list contracts and assessments.

College of Commissioners

29. The tenth plenary session of the College of Commissioners was held at United Nations Headquarters on 29 and 30 August 2002. As on previous occasions, in addition to the members of the College, observers from IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons attended.

30. The Executive Chairman gave the Commissioners a report on the work of UNMOVIC since the last session of the College in May 2002 and also on the discussions held in Vienna in July between the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and the Secretary-General, in which the Executive Chairman participated.

31. The College was also briefed on the status of the implementation of the goods review list and the associated procedures for its application.

32. The College welcomed the Executive Chairman's oral and written reports on the recent discussions held in Vienna and expressed its support for and confidence in the Chairman and the approach that he had taken in the talks with the Government of Iraq and in his statements to the media.

33. The College noted that, in the three rounds of talks held in 2002 in the context of the Secretary-General's dialogue with Iraq, UNMOVIC had explained in some detail how it is organized and how it plans to operate correct and effective inspection on

behalf of the Security Council and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council. The College welcomed the interest expressed by Iraq but regretted that as yet Iraq had not accepted resumed inspections in full conformity with binding Security Council resolutions. In the view of the College, such acceptance and a successful implementation of the Security Council resolutions are indispensable for a comprehensive solution of outstanding issues.

34. Although no date had been fixed for a further meeting in the context of the dialogue, it was nevertheless hoped that the continued contacts between Iraq and the United Nations would lead to an early resumption of inspections in Iraq. It was also stressed that Iraq should follow the sequence of steps that had been outlined by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 6 August 2002 addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and prescribed with no ambiguity in Council resolution 1284 (1999). The College was of the view that a formal invitation should be sent to UNMOVIC to resume inspections. It reaffirmed the view that it had expressed at its session held in May 2002, that any talks held with Iraq prior to such invitation should focus on the acceptance by Iraq of the practical arrangements necessary for the resumption of inspections in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and agreements. It also reaffirmed its view that such clarification would be necessary before the deployment of any UNMOVIC inspectors to Iraq and that it would help to avoid disputes and misunderstandings during the start and operation of UNMOVIC inspections.

35. The College further welcomed the briefings presented by Christer Elfverson, Director of the Programme Management Division, Farid Zarif, Acting Director of the Contracts Processing and Monitoring Division of the Office of the Iraq Programme, and Rachel Davies, Director of the UNMOVIC Division of Information, on the Oil for Food Programme and on the status of implementation of the goods review list and associated procedures adopted by the Security Council in resolution 1409 (2002).

36. The College decided to hold its next session at the United Nations Headquarters, on 25 and 26 November 2002.

37. In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1284 (1999), the Commissioners were consulted on the contents of the present report.

Notes

[a] The Commission's nine previous reports were issued as documents S/2000/516, S/2000/835, S/2000/1134, S/2001/177, S/2001/515, S/2001/833, S/2001/1126, S/2002/195 and S/2002/606.

United Nations S/2002/982

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 September 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 2 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 1 September 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the espionage activities carried out by the now defunct Special Commission (UNSCOM), as reported to a Swedish radio station on 28 July 2002 and published in the newspaper *Dagbladet* on 29 July 2002.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 2 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Mr. Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman, from 1991 to 1998, of the now defunct Special Commission, gave an interview on a Swedish radio station on 28 July 2002, published in the Swedish newspaper *Dagbladet* on 29 July 2002 (copy enclosed), in which he stated that the Americans used the Special Commission for the purpose of spying on Iraq. Mr. Ekeus said that the United States had succeeded in introducing spies into the Special Commission (UNSCOM) as experts and that it had wanted to get hold of information about Iraq's security services and capacity and the location of the President of the Republic and had attempted to plant listening devices and devices for video and sound transmission from numerous Iraqi locations and established a control centre for information analysis at the Commission's headquarters.

The statements made by Mr. Ekeus are yet further new evidence added to the previous documented evidence of the United States' use of United Nations activities as a cover for acts of hostile espionage threatening the national security of States and showing disdain for the independence, integrity and credibility of the United Nations. On the occasion of this revelation, we reaffirm our request that the United Nations open an investigation on the subject in order to identify the parties responsible, to announce this to the international community and to call to account the culprits so that precise operating rules may be laid down at the same time that will prevent the exploitation of United Nations activities for the purpose of spying on States and threatening their national security in the interests of other States.

Iraq reaffirms its established right, under international law, to claim compensation for the human, material and psychological damage and loss resulting from the espionage and sabotage activities carried out by some members of the inspection teams, from the monitoring carried out under the auspices of the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency on behalf of United States, British and Israeli espionage, military and political bodies, from the planting of false evidence of Iraq's non-compliance, such as the VX scandal for the purpose of perpetuating the embargo and from the threatening of Iraq's sovereignty, independence and external and internal security. The results of this espionage activity have included the continuation of the comprehensive inhumane embargo against Iraq, which, by the beginning of August 2002, had caused the deaths of 1,732,000 Iraqi citizens, the majority of them young children and old people. It has also facilitated the targeting of Iraq's industrial, educational, scientific and health-care installations during the repeated United States acts of aggression against Iraq and endangered the national security of Iraq.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Ekeus accuses the United States of spying on Iraq

Dagbladet, 29 July 2002

Ekeus, the former chief of the weapons inspectors in Iraq, said that the Americans had used the Special Commission for the purpose of espionage against Iraq. Ekeus, who headed the weapons inspection teams in Iraq from 1991 to 1997, added that the Commission's mandate had been laid down by the Security Council and that its mandate had been to verify the existence of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and ballistic missiles in Iraq. However, four of the permanent members of the Security Council (China being the exception) had attempted to pressure the inspectors by various means.

He said: "As head of the Commission, I acted solely in compliance with the mandate given by the Security Council, but the United States tried to exert pressure on the Commission more than once. However, we were very firm, and my team was sincere in its work, but they succeeded in introducing two individuals as experts".

Question: From which intelligence organs or by which branch of intelligence did those two individuals come?

Ekeus: I do not know, but they chose them carefully, and I was greatly concerned about it. The Americans wanted to get hold of information about Iraq's security services and capacity and the location of President Saddam Hussein, matters that were not within the inspectors' mandate.

He added: "They also tried to plant listening devices and devices for video and sound transmission from numerous Iraqi locations and established a control centre for information analysis at the Commission's headquarters. They tried to link these activities with the Commission's duties, but I strove hard to maintain the integrity of our work. I said that it was ridiculous for them to pressure us in this activity".

Ekeus does not believe that the Americans succeeded from the practical viewpoint in achieving their goal, but the Iraqis have accused him of spying on Iraq with the inspectors. He says, however: "The Iraqis have no proof of that. We were totally successful in our work".

United Nations A/ES-10/193–S/2002/983

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 3 September 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, continues to commit war crimes, State terrorism and countless other atrocities against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. On Saturday, 31 August 2002, the Israeli occupying forces attempted to carry out yet another extrajudiciary execution, firing two helicopter missiles at a car near the village of Tubas. Three people, including two children, were killed in that car. Two other children near the car were also killed and seven Palestinians were injured in the attack as well.

The following day, Sunday, 1 September 2002, the Israeli occupying forces killed four Palestinian workers, including twin brothers, in cold blood. It appears that, in the early hours of the day, the occupying forces abducted the workers from a rock quarry where they worked near the village of Beit Naim and shot them while they were in their possession.

Today, the occupying Power seems posed to deport two Palestinians, Kifah Ajouri and Intisar Ajouri, from where they live near the city of Nablus to the Gaza Strip. The two are the brother and sister of Ali Ajouri, who was assassinated in an extrajudiciary execution committed by the occupying forces on 5 August 2002 and whose family home was demolished by the occupying forces last July. Obviously, such a deportation is in direct violation of article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Additionally, it constitutes a measure of collective punishment specifically prohibited by article 33 of the Convention.

All of the above criminal and illegal actions come in the wake of the war crime mentioned in our letter of 29 August 2002, in which the Israeli occupying forces killed a Palestinian woman, her two children and a cousin, using tank shells and flechettes, shells filled with small dart-like arrows. Moreover, all of these criminal and illegal actions attest to the fact that the Israeli occupying forces, under the

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command of such persons as General Moshe Yaalon, who succeeded the war criminal General Shaul Mofaz as Chief of Staff of the army, and with the blessing of Ariel Sharon and his Government are not bound by any provisions of any relevant instruments of international law. Indeed, the occupying forces are using all types of criminal means and methods against the Palestinian people and even affirm such use publicly.

The international community, including the Security Council, responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, has the duty to bring all of those criminal and illegal Israeli measures to a halt. We call upon the Security Council to take the necessary measures in this regard.

While the international community has been unable to take the necessary measures, the human rights violations, war crimes and State terrorism being committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people continue to mount and continue to be the cause of great suffering for Palestinian men, women and children in all areas of life. Indeed, the ongoing Israeli military siege and the death and destruction continuously being wrought by the Israeli occupying forces throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory has created a dire humanitarian crisis that continues to worsen with each passing day.

In follow-up to my previous 134 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 29 August 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-

S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/245; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307; A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319; A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330; A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340; A/ES-10/164-S/2002/353; A/ES-10/165-S/2002/361; A/ES-10/166-S/2002/370; A/ES-10/167-S/2002/433; A/ES-10/168-S/2002/474; A/ES-10/169-S/2002/495; A/ES-10/173-S/2002/536; A/ES-10/174-S/2002/555; A/ES-10/175-S/2002/610; A/ES-10/176-S/2002/617; A/ES-10/177-S/2002/641; A/ES-10/178-S/2002/650; A/ES-10/179-S/2002/654; A/ES-10/180-S/2002/686; A/ES-10/181-S/2002/697; A/ES-10/182-S/2002/699; A/ES-10/183-S/2002/717; A/ES-10/184-S/2002/738; A/ES-10/185-S/2002/827; A/ES-10/190-S/2002/891 and A/ES-10/192-S/2002/976), it is my regret to inform you that since my last letter to you, at least 15 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of Palestinian martyrs killed since 28 September 2000 to 1,787 people. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 3 September 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Saturday, 31 August-Monday, 2 September 2002)

Saturday, 31 August 2002

1. Raafat Abdellatif Daraghameh
2. Yazeed Yussef Abdelraziq (16 years old)
3. Shary Mohammed Abdelrahman Sobih (15 years old)
4. Bahira Burhan Muflih Daraghameh (6 years old)
5. Osama Muflih Daraghameh (12 years old)
6. Ribhi Jasser Mahmoud

Sunday, 1 September 2002

1. Ghassan Hamdi Al-Shabi (Died from wounds sustained on 24 August 2002)
2. Yussef Attallah
3. Abdelkarim Bassam Ragheb Al-Saadi (16 years old)
4. Attiya Kayed Al-Mashne
5. Hisham Na'eem Al-Halayqeh
6. Hussam Na'eem Al-Halayqeh
7. Alaa Atef Ayaydeh

Monday, 2 September 2002

1. Islam Wajih Nasser Ghanem (9 years old)
2. Ashoor Mohammed Al-Shanbary

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,787

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Security Council

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Letter dated 9 September 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 31 July 2002.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. Over the reporting period (1-31 July 2002) there were just over 33,300 troops of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in theatre.

2. The overall situation in Kosovo during the month of July remained generally stable.

Security

3. The most serious incidents that occurred in the province in July related to two separate bombing incidents in the Vitina municipality, which has a history of inter-ethnic intimidation. The first was in the vicinity of Balance, where a grenade blast damaged a Kosovo Albanian shop, resulting in minor material damage. The second involved a series of from five to seven explosions in the vicinity of Klokot, and appeared to be part of a planned operation. Four Kosovo Serb abandoned houses were severely damaged, and two KFOR soldiers were injured, although it is believed that KFOR was not intentionally targeted. The two incidents are not thought to be related.

4. The number of demonstrations fell again, from 66 to 50, compared to the number reported for the previous month. The majority of the protests related to the arrest in June of six former UCK members for crimes allegedly committed during the 1999 war. The biggest demonstration was held on 9 July in the centre of Pristina and involved about 1,000 people.

5. KFOR continued to carry out Kosovo-wide search operations in its campaign against weapons-smuggling and terrorist activity. Weapons and ammunition were seized on a daily basis during July and, for the month, totalled 245 weapons, 281 grenades and mines, and 27,041 rounds of ammunition.

6. On 17 July, at the request of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), KFOR provided planning and general support as well as technical expertise and nuclear, biological and chemical equipment to a Toxic Industrial Material Unit of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) in an operation to move the toxic contents of 150 corroded barrels into new barrels at a disused paint factory in Vucitrn.

7. On 19 July, KFOR fire and medical personnel supported the civil authorities and the Kosovo Protection Corps in fighting a fire at the Kosovo B power station near Obilic (10 km north-west of Pristina) which started after lightning struck a transformer. A worker at the power station died and 34 others were treated for smoke inhalation. Until the B power station is repaired (which may take six months), the supply of electricity in the province has been rationed since the remaining A power station produces only 40 per cent of the normal electricity needs in Kosovo. Both KFOR and UNMIK are using their own generators to reduce consumption.

8. On 22 July, KFOR responded to an UNMIK request to increase patrols in Dakovica to stop looting after the town was blacked out after being hit by a whirlwind. In this incident, when roofs were blown off 50 houses, injuring many

people and killing two children, KFOR also helped to clear the main roads blocked by fallen tress, deliver food and medical care, and assist in traffic control.

9. On 25 July, KFOR helped in the medical evacuation and rescue of civilians when a bus from Montenegro crashed near the Kulina border crossing point in Multinational Brigade (West), in which 10 people were killed and about 25 were injured.

Border/boundary security

10. KFOR continued its activities along the borders with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[1] and with Albania. During the reporting period, the number of incidents related to illegal border crossing continued to decrease. Only nine incidents were reported in July.

11. A number of incidents along the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia involving exchanges of small-arms fire have been reported since May, most occurring near the border post of Straza. No injuries or material damage have been reported.

12. With regard to the Administrative Boundary Line with Serbia, responsibility for two boundary crossing points was handed over to UNMIK police on 31 July in accordance with a KFOR-UNMIK memorandum of understanding. At the present time, there are 18 crossing points and these are located along the border/boundary with Albania, with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and with Serbia. Five are manned by KFOR, 11 by UNMIK (supported by KFOR), and two are covered by patrolling. Thirteen of these crossing points are located along the Administrative Boundary Line with Serbia.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

13. With regard to the Kosovo Protection Corps, the current strength is 3,860 active members and 740 reserves. The transfer of members to the reserve is taking place on a quarterly basis with a view to reducing the number of full-time members to 3,052 by January 2003 and to achieving a reserve force of 2,000 by that time.

14. During the period under review, two officers were dismissed for repeated breaches of the KPC Disciplinary Code and for making unauthorized statements to the press. Twenty-eight cases of non-compliance were opened in July for absenteeism and five for illegal possession of weapons.

15. The KPC Infrastructure Working Group, whose members are from KFOR, UNMIK and KPC, began the task of inspecting sites early in July and is expected to finish early in August. A report on the findings and recommendations will be available by 31 August.

16. The total number of weapons destroyed under the weapons destruction programme now stands at 20,913; during the reporting period 7,568 were destroyed.

17. The security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remain in general compliance with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement.

[1] Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

Cooperation with international organizations

18. KFOR continues to provide daily assistance to international organizations and non-governmental organizations throughout Kosovo, on request, and to provide security assistance in support of UNMIK police operations.

19. On 2 July, UNMIK police and KFOR officials signed a memorandum of understanding to increase the cooperation and coordination between the police and the military forces. Primarily the memorandum of understanding will establish a process for the transfer of responsibility from KFOR to UNMIK police for general public security, management of demonstrations, and enforcement and control of curfews within the Mitrovica region (including Vucitrn, Srbica, Zubin Potok, Leposavic and Zvecan). The memorandum of understanding will be completed by two separate technical agreements to establish mechanisms for the sharing of information and to permit an efficient response to incidents.

20. On 9 July, KFOR took the first step to transfer responsibility for train point security to the UNMIK police as part of the KFOR/UNMIK security transition strategy. KFOR is providing assistance in clearing debris placed on rail tracks and has provided area security since the end of June for train services between the Administrative Boundary Line and the city of Lesak as an extension of KFOR support for the security of trains, railway lines, and train stations between Djeneral Jankovic and the municipality of Lesak provided since March 2002.

Return of refugees and displaced persons

21. The incremental approach of KFOR to refugee returns has encouraged UNMIK and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in their policies of "freedom of movement" and "go and see visits". The frequency of the latter is reported to be growing, and in some cases without KFOR involvement. There have been 874 minority returns to Kosovo in the first five months of 2002 (reported by UNHCR) of whom 383 are Kosovo Serbs and 491 are from other minorities.

Outlook

22. The security situation in Kosovo continues to be stable, with signs of increasing freedom of movement. The level of serious crime is low.